

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN THE SCRIPT OF JAVA HEAT MOVIE

Rika Wulandari¹
English Literature¹

rikawulandari@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to get information about sociolinguistics field particularly code mixing in Java Heat movie by the speakers. The objective of the study are to find the types of code Heat movie, the researcher found there are two types of code mixing and five reasons of using code mixing found in the utterances of speakers conversation in the scene. The data in this research is dominates by word types of code mixing which is often use by speaker in the movie and the most dominate data for the reason using code mixing is expressing self emotion. mixing and the reasons of using code mixing, and in this research the researcher describes the most dominant type of code mixing. To answer the questions, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in number. To know the types of code mixing the researcher uses the theory of Wardaugh, and uses Holmes theory to know what the reasons of using code mixing. From the result of this research, the researcher finds the use of code mixing in the forms of words and phrases. The researcher also finds there are five reasons of using code mixing, they are; expressing self emotions, asserting power, pride and status, expressing ethnic identity, conveying the speaker's attitude to the listener and incompetence. In conclusion, from the script of the Java.

Key words: *47 Ronin, Bushido, Ronin.*

INTRODUCTION

The use of two languages by a speaker in interaction with others alternately called as bilingualism, it means that bilingualism is the ability to use two languages (Pustika, n.d.). A people called themselves as bilingualism when they use more than one language, or even they mix their language. "Bilingual is the ability to use the two of the languages as introductory in daily activities in a certain situation" (Lubis et al., 2019). People may become bilingual either by acquiring two languages or by learning second language sometime after acquiring their first language. In studies of bilingual language acquisition, code-mixing is refers to a developmental stage during which people mix elements of more than one language (Series, 2018). Nearly all bilingual people go through a period in which they move from one language to another language. As an illustration, the researcher presents example in one of conversation (Ahdan et al., 2020) in the movie (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Styawati & Mustofa, 2019), (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021),

which describe the mix of the language use between them in which afterward the mix of the language use can be categorized as code mixing (Rido, 2011), (Abidin et al., 2021), (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016), (Rido & Sari, 2018), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020).

The emergence of bilingualism caused by the various ethnic groups with own language. Moreover, involvement with other countries that have different languages is also a fact that led to the emergence of bilingualism. The theory of bilingualism is strongly associated with the code mixing, because code-mixing is an aspect of bilingualism. In addition, subject in the study is a community of bilingualism which tends to perform code-mixing. "Bilingualism is when two or more languages are used interchangeably by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages in a state of mutual contact". It means that, language contact occurs by the speaker individually (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), because language contact happens when a speaker use more than one language in the same time and same place. Individuals' site of contact language called bilingual. The happening of using two languages more alternately by one speaker called bilingualism.

In sociolinguistic, when we mix of two or more languages or language varieties in speech (Suprayogi, 2019), (Yudiawan et al., 2021), its call as code mixing. Code mixing is the mixing of various linguistic units (Afrianto & Inayati, 2016), (Wahyudin, 2017), (Aminatun et al., 2019), (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020), (Hornberger & Hult, 2006) from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016), (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019), (Afrianto, 2017), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). It is intra-sentential and motivated by social and psychological factors. In much simpler definition, code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or sentence (Mandasari, n.d.), (Kuswoyo, 2014), (Kuswoyo, n.d.), (Gulö, 2019). Code-mixing occurs when a speaker uses a language predominantly supports a narrative interspersed with elements of other languages (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Gulö, 2014), (Qodriani, n.d.). It is usually associated with the characteristics of the speaker such as social background, level of education, religious sense (Gulö, 2014), (Rido & Sari, 2018). Usually the prominence of characteristic is in the form of relaxation or informal situations. But it could happen because of the limitations of language, the expression in the language there is no equivalent so there is a necessity to use another language although it only supports one function. "A state language becomes different when people mix the two (or more)

languages or language variety in speaking situations which demand that language mixing. This is called code-mixing”.

In this research the researcher will analyze the script of Java Heat movie as an object of the study. Java Heat is Hollywood live action movie set in Yogyakarta in which raised many Javanese cultures. The movie was released in April 2013 directed by Conor Allyn, a young director from the United States. Java Heat is an internationally oriented movie. Although the movie set in Yogyakarta, the movie is using English language in most of the dialogue. The existence of code mixing can be felt in this movie because as an Indonesian the player such Hashim and the other Indonesian player in this movie code mix the language, although most of the players in this movie are Indonesian especially Javanese people but they used English language in most of the dialogue in this movie (Syambas et al., 2018). They sometime mix English language with Javanese language and sometime mix English language with Indonesian language. Here they show how code mixing often occurs in their daily life, because actually the existence of code mixing because of they want to show their culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Code Mixing

Code mixing is a mix of code that occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent they change from one language to other in the course of single utterance. This concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items (Puspita, n.d.), (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). Code mixing is borrowing of the words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language by using (Dhiona Ayu Nani, 2021). Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. In relation to the language and social groups (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), code mixing is a phenomenon of bilingual or multilingual society. Bilingual or multilingual speakers as involved persons in using two or more languages are involved with two or more cultures, and of course, it is not separated from the result of the language use. The using of two or more languages, personal or social group, commonly named bilingualism or multilingualism. Code mixing happens when people mix two languages (or more) languages in such speech act or discourse without any force to do code mixing. It means that the used of code mixing here is based on the situation, it usually in the relax

Komunikata

situation without any force to do code mixing. Additionally, in code mixing situation, to keep the speaker's prestige can be mentioned, because there are no proper words to express the speaker's mean.

Code-mixing occurs because of the mastery of the mother tongue and also we can speak with our second language acquisition. It provides its own benefits, such as we can find out how the role and benefits of code-mixing in daily life, to understand and know how to mix the code, to develop knowledge of code-mixing and enriching sociolinguistics study especially regarding to the code mixing. Those benefits will be understood more clearly and more deeply in this research, because this research will explain the types of code mixing used in the script of *Java Heat Movie* and what are the reasons of using code mixing in the movie (Aldino et al., 2021). The language in the script Movie is English mix Indonesian and Javanese language but the dominant language is English. Since we know that Indonesian language is our national language and this movie also takes place in Indonesia, so that is why this research becomes interesting (Nani, 2019).

METHOD

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative method since it provides the data which are words and not about the number. It is called qualitative, since the collected data are in the forms of sentence . The research is conducted with qualitative method because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such as words and phrases in a sentence (Baker & Edwards, 2012). In this research, the researcher will describe the type of code mixing of each statement as utterance in the script of *Java Heat Movie* and give explanation about the motive in order to know the reasons of using code mixing in that script movie by its characters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expressing Self Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a speaker's self-emotion, such as sadness, happiness. Yet, sometimes, a speaker can even switch or mix in the opposite direction. From the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch or mix language because they are angry. But a speaker usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness. For example below, the conversation is between Hashim and Jake. It occurs after they met Sultan in the Palace, they are talking about the lost of Princess Diana and her jewelry. In this scene Jake think that there is something

hidden by Sultan and Vizier relate about and there are a lot of lies about the problem that they faced in the palace, because of that reason then Jake express what he is feeling about with talking too much along the way. Here Jake talking about how the Sultan keep silent about the problem that faced in the palace and because Jake action Hashim felt annoyed with all the words that he produced so much, Hashim think that American always too much talking without deep thinking. Because of that reason his emotion peaked then Hashim give a blow to Jake with full of emotion and say “*cukup*”.

Datum 1:

Minute: 1:03:11

Speaker	Utterance
Jake:	They were hiding something. Has used up his life in lies.
Hashim:	Many people lies when they share their interest
Jake:	We had him by the balls. That when you squeeze partners...
Hashim:	<i>Cukup..!</i> <i>(Enough)</i> Haven't you gotten enough people killed? Americans. Always you are telling, never listening. Always fighting, never hearing.
Jake:	Yes. That's us. A violent country.
Hashim:	This is not time for jokes. My family is at stake. From now on, we play by my rules. Java rules.

Based on the example above Hashim mixes English to Indonesian in a form of word when he speaks to Jake. Hashim uses Indonesian vocabulary; “*cukup*” in his conversation. The word “*cukup*” here means that Hashim shows what he feels. He feels very angry because of Jake’s utterance and Jake who always talking too much. Jake is inappreciative what the speaker speaks (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.). When Hashim in his emotion he produce the utterance “*cukup*” in high intonation, at the same time also Hashim hits and slams Jake to express his emotion. The anger of Hashim can be seen when his face is so fury toward Jake.

Moreover, the other conversation that expresses self emotion is below. The conversation is between Hashim, Jake and Anton. On the orders of Hashim, Anton picked Jake in the University then Anton and Hashim bring Jake to the crime scene in the palace to investigate Jake. In this place Jake retell about how the incident in the party at that night,

because here Jake is as a witness. But before that when Jake in the university Nita greets him and makes a conversation with him. Nita is a Muslim, although Jake was not so familiar with Nita, but Nita treat Jake as his own best friend, it can be seen through how Nita talk to Jake. Therefore Jake feels that Muslims are so friendly, but he showed his admiration toward Muslim to Anton who is a Christian. Then this is where Anton was annoyed because actually he was not a Muslim, but Jake showed her admiration for Muslims to him. Then it lead Anton feel annoyed then said “*bule*” to Jake in enunciation pressed and high voice.

Datum 2:

Minute: 09:03

Speaker	Utterance
Jake:	So much for “Muslim Hospitality”
Anton::	I am Christian, <i>bule!</i> (I am Christian, <i>foreigner!</i>)
Jake:	Bule? Shit!
Hashim:	Literally stupid white person. But it can be a term of endearment.
Jake:	Yeah right.

From the example above, Anton mixes English to Indonesian in the form of word when he speaks to Jake. Anton uses Indonesian word “*bule*” in his conversation. The word “*bule*” in this conversation expresses the self emotion of Anton. Here Anton feels angry, when Jake says that a Muslim is very friendly to him. Then, Anton refutes it that actually he is a Christian and not a Muslim. So, Anton says to Jake use Indonesian vocabulary “*bule*” in high intonation with anger face expression. The word “*bule*” that uttered by Anton can be categorized as expressing self emotion because when the researcher takes a look at that scene the Anton’s face so angry to Jake, so it is the expression that showed by Anton.

Moreover, the other conversation that expresses self emotion is below. The conversation is between Vizier, Malik and Achmed. This conversation occurs when Achmed and Malik bring the Sultana and Hashim’s family as detention, here Malik will liberate Hashim’s family on condition Hashim would cooperate with him to hand over Jake to the Malik. But actually the appointment between Achmed and Malik to do their mission is without detention of Hashim’s family and all that is done without the intervention of the police, but Malik has another mission with Vizier so he denies it. Then this action makes Achmed

feels annoyed to both of Malik and Vizier, because they actually in one mission. Vizier ask to the Malik, why he not kills Hashim's family because they only become barrier for their mission , but Malik think that is not good idea because Hashim's family will become detention to be exchanged with Jake. Then after heard Vizier utterance the anger of Achmed was soar then it makes Achmed produce code mixing.

Datum 3:

Minute: 1:21:00

Speaker	Utterance
Vizier:	You wanna us to kill. She must be dead.
Malik:	It is easy. They will be dead when your men bring what I want.
Achmed:	I warned you. <i>Kesana!</i> Move. Warning. Ayo cepat! Cepat! (I warned you. <i>Go there!</i> Move. Warning. Hurry up, come on! Hurry up!

The example above, Achmed mixes English to Indonesian in the form of word. He uses utterance "*kesana*" in his conversation. This utterance shows that Achmed feels angry to both of Malik and Vizier, and when Achmed uttered that word Achmed also gunpoint to both malik and vizier so they quickly withdrew and Achmed can help Sultana and Hashim's family to get out of the car. The word "*kesana!*" that uttered by Achmed it shows how the speaker is in bad condition. This conversation occurs when Achmed bring Sultana and Hashim's family to Malik's place.

Moreover the other conversation that expresses self emotion is below. The conversation is between Vizier, Malik and Achmed. This conversation occurs when Achmed and Malik brings the Sultana and Hashim's family as detention. This conversation and the content of conversation also stills same as the conversation above.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data and classifying them based on the types and the reason of code mixing, the researcher intends to discuss the finding that have been showed in chapter four to answer the research question. Some conclusions are derived as follow:

Based on the analysis on chapter four, there are two types of code mixing based on the theory of Wardaugh, there are word and phrase. The researcher found that mostly the speakers produce word type of code mixing. It shows that they use another language in the conversation to implemented code mixing. The researcher also found five of the reason

using code mixing based on Holmes theory, they are Self emotion, Asserting power, pride and status, Expressing ethnic identity, Conveying the speaker's attitude to the listener and Incompetence. The speakers in the movie use code mixing, they speak English mix to Indonesia and Javanese language because they want to show their self emotion, in this research the researcher found that mostly the speakers using code mixing in self emotion because in the movie they often express what they are feeling at that time. And also incompetence become the reason of using code mixing that the researcher found at least, because only in a few data the speaker is unable to find appropriate word in the language used by him or her. Based on the research finding, it is clear that the characters utterances show types and reasons of code mixing. And for the types of code mixing the data that the researcher found is dominate by word types of code mixing. Then for reasons of using code mixing is dominate data by expressing self emotion.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, Z., Permata, P., & Ariyani, F. (2021). Translation of the Lampung Language Text Dialect of Nyo into the Indonesian Language with DMT and SMT Approach. *INTENSIF: Jurnal Ilmiah Penelitian Dan Penerapan Teknologi Sistem Informasi*, 5(1), 58–71.
- Adelina, C., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Idioms of Human Body. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 20–27.
- Afrianto, A. (2017). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN STUDENTS' WRITING: A CASE AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 2(2), 97–112.
- Afrianto, A., & Inayati, A. (2016). Existential process in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret: A systemic functional linguistic study. *Teknosastik*, 14(1), 26–31.
- Ahdan, S., Putri, A. R., & Sucipto, A. (2020). Aplikasi M-Learning sebagai Media Pembelajaran Conversation pada Homey English. *SISTEMASI: Jurnal Sistem Informasi*, 9(3), 493–509.
- Aldino, A. A., Darwis, D., Prastowo, A. T., & Sujana, C. (2021). Implementation of K-means algorithm for clustering corn planting feasibility area in south lampung regency. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1751(1), 12038.
- Aminatun, D., Ngadiso, N., & Marmanto, S. (2019). Applying PLEASE strategy to teach writing skill on students with different linguistic intelligence. *Teknosastik*, 16(1), 34–40.
- Aminatun, D., & Oktaviani, L. (2019). Memrise: Promoting students' autonomous learning skill through language learning application. *Metathesis: Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, 3(2), 214–223.
- Baker, S. E., & Edwards, R. (2012). How many qualitative interviews is enough? *National Centre for Research Methods Review Paper*, 1–42.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903>
- Dhiona Ayu Nani, V. A. D. S. (2021). *HOW DOES ECO-EFFICIENCY IMPROVE FIRM FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE? AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIAN*

- SOEs. 4(1), 6.
- Gulö, I. (2014). Unique characteristics of Nias language. *International Journal of English and Education*, 3(3), 26–32.
- Gulö, I. (2019). Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 76–80.
- Hornberger, N. H., & Hult, F. M. (2006). Educational linguistics. *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, 4, 76–81.
- Kuswoyo, H. (n.d.). *Advances in Language and Literary Studies Declarative Sentence Pattern In" Laskar Pelangi" And" The Rainbow Troo...*
- Kuswoyo, H. (2014). Declarative sentence pattern in “Laskar Pelangi” and “The Rainbow Troops”: A translation study of Indonesian to English. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 5(1), 117–121.
- Lestari, M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2020). Language learning strategies of undergraduate EFL students. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(1), 25–30.
- Lubis, M., Khairiansyah, A., Jafar Adrian, Q., & Almaarif, A. (2019). Exploring the User Engagement Factors in Computer Mediated Communication. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1235(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1235/1/012040>
- Mandasari, B. (n.d.). AN ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN STUDENTS’WRITTEN ENGLISH SENTENCES: A CASE STUDY ON INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS. 16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I.
- Muliyah, P., Aminatun, D., Nasution, S. S., Hastomo, T., & Sitepu, S. S. W. (2020). EXPLORING LEARNERS’AUTONOMY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE-LEARNING IN STAI SUFYAN TSAURI MAJENANG. *Getsempena English Education Journal*, 7(2), 382–394.
- Nani, D. A. (2019). Islamic Social Reporting: the Difference of Perception Between User and Preparer of Islamic Banking in Indonesia. *TECHNOBIZ : International Journal of Business*, 2(1), 25. <https://doi.org/10.33365/tb.v2i1.280>
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON’S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Afrilita, L. K. (2019). The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test. *Teknosastik*, 16(1), 26–33.
- Puspita, D. (n.d.). CORPUS BASED STUDY: STUDENTS’LEXICAL COVERAGE THROUGH BUSINESS PLAN REPORT WRITING. 16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I.
- Pustika, R. (n.d.). *ARISING BILINGUAL CHILDREN BY PROMOTING SECOND LANGUAGE AWARENESS.*
- Qodriani, L. U. (n.d.). *The Use of Phatic Particle ‘Geh’in Lampungnese’s Indonesian Language.*
- Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, I. D. P. (2020). Language Change in ‘New-Normal’ Classroom. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 385–389.
- Rido, A. (2011). LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATION: HIGHLIGHTING STUDENTS’EXPERIENCES. *Proceedings of the 58th TEFLIN International Conference.*
- Rido, A., & Sari, F. M. (2018). Characteristics of classroom interaction of English language teachers in Indonesia and Malaysia. *International Journal of Language Education*, 2(1), 40–50.

- Sari, B. N., & Gulö, I. (2019). Observing Grammatical Collocation in Students' Writings. *Teknosastik*, 17(2), 25–31.
- Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Undergraduate students' perceptions toward blended learning through instagram in english for business class. *International Journal of Language Education*, 3(1), 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v1i1.7064>
- Sari, S. N., & Aminatun, D. (2021). STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON THE USE OF ENGLISH MOVIES TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY MASTERY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 16–22.
- Series, C. (2018). *The development of learning instruments through the problem-based learning model to enhance students' creativity* *The development of learning instruments through the problem-based learning model to enhance students' creativity*.
- Simamora, M. W. B., & Oktaviani, L. (2020). WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOVIE?: A STRATEGY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDENTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 44–49.
- Styawati, S., & Mustofa, K. (2019). A Support Vector Machine-Firefly Algorithm for Movie Opinion Data Classification. *IJCCS (Indonesian Journal of Computing and Cybernetics Systems)*, 13(3), 219–230.
- Suprayogi, S. (2019). Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins. *Teknosastik*, 17(1), 7–14.
- Syambas, N. R., Tatimma, H., Mustafa, A., & Pratama, F. (2018). Performance comparison of named data and IP-based network—Case study on the Indonesia higher education network. *Journal of Communications*, 13(10), 612–617. <https://doi.org/10.12720/jcm.13.10.612-617>
- Wahyudin, A. Y. (2017). *The Effect of Project-Based Learning on L2 Spoken Performance of Undergraduate Students in English for Business Class. Paper presented on The Ninth International Conference on Applied Linguistics (Conaplin 9), 42-46.*
- Widianingsih, N. K. A., & Gulö, I. (2016). Grammatical difficulties encountered by second language learners of English. *Proceedings of ISELT FBS Universitas Negeri Padang*, 4(2), 141–144.
- Yudiawan, A., Sunarso, B., Suharmoko, Sari, F., & Ahmadi. (2021). Successful online learning factors in covid-19 era: Study of islamic higher education in west papua, indonesia. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, 10(1), 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijere.v10i1.21036>
- Yulianti, T., & Sulistyawati, A. (n.d.). ENHANCING PUBLIC SPEAKING ABILITY THROUGH FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION. *JURNAL PAJAR (Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran)*, 5(2), 287–295.